

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**A. S. CLEGGHORN & Co.**  
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN  
**General Merchandise.**  
Corner Queen and Kalamazoo Streets,  
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**A. W. PEIRCE & Co.**  
(Successors to C. L. DODGE & Co.)  
Ship Chandlery and General Commission Merchants.  
Agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,  
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**BISHOP & Co.**  
BANKERS,  
HONOLULU,  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.  
Draw Bills of Exchange on  
San Francisco, New York,  
London, Hong Kong, Shanghai,  
Canton, Peking, Yokohama,  
Manila, Cebu, Singapore, and  
other ports. [157]

**THEO. H. DAVIS.**  
(Late James H. Davis.)  
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
—AND AGENT FOR—  
Lard and the Liverpool Underwriters,  
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and  
Northern Assurance Company. [157]

**CHUNG HOON.**  
Commission Merchant and General Agent,  
Importers of Tea and other Chinese and Foreign Goods,  
Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and Agent for the  
Pauahi and Amakua Sugar Plantations. Fireproof  
Store on Nimitz Street, Honolulu. [157]

**CASTLE & COOKE.**  
Dealers in General Merchandise,  
Shipping and Commission Merchants.  
—No. 80 King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**WALKER & ALLEN.**  
Shipping and Commission Merchants,  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Packet Line.  
—AGENTS FOR—  
Prinville Plantation, Spencer's Plantation,  
Gardner's Plantation, Honolulu Plantation,  
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.  
Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co., San Francisco. [157]

**E. P. ADAMS.**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**JOHN S. MCGREW, M. D.**  
(Late Surgeon U. S. Army.)  
Can be consulted at his residence on Hotel St., between Ala-  
hwa and Nimitz Streets, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**A. F. JUDD.**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Office—No. 20 First Street, Honolulu. [157]

**THOS. G. THURM.**  
Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot  
and Circulating Library,  
Merchant Street, Honolulu. Also—Stencil Cutting, En-  
graving, Calligraphy and Copying, promptly executed on  
reasonable terms. [157]

**IRA RICHARDSON.**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES  
Fine Clothing, Furnishings, etc., etc., corner  
of First and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. Also, agent  
for the Hawaiian Soap Co. Orders received,  
and promptly executed. Particular attention paid to the shipment of goods to the  
other islands. [157]

**JOHN H. PATTY.**  
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds  
for the State of California. Office at the Bank of Hawaii  
& Co., Kalamazoo Street, Honolulu. [157]

**BILLINGHAM & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,  
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Mer-  
chandise. No. 25 King Street, Honolulu. [157]

**H. HACKFELD & Co.**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
41 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [157]

**THEOD. C. HEUCK.**  
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
157 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [157]

**F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.**  
Importers and Commission Merchants  
25 Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**C. S. LEWIS.**  
**LEWERS & DICKSON.**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,  
And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street, Honolulu.  
[157]

**ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH.**  
KAWAIAHA, HAWAII.  
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business  
at the above port, where they were prepared to furnish the  
justly celebrated Kalamazoo Potatoes, and such other Re-  
quisites as are required by shipwrecks, at the shortest notice  
and on the most reasonable terms. Firewood always on hand.  
[157]

**JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE.  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**C. E. WILLIAMS.**  
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER  
In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware-Rooms on  
Fort Street, opposite Oahu's Photograph Agency. Work-  
shop at the old stand on Hotel Street, near Fort.  
[157] Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.

**J. S. DICKSON.**  
House, Ship and Sign Painter,  
No. 92 King Street,  
[Nearly opposite Nimitz, Billingsham & Co.]  
Gilding, Marbling, Glazing, Colouring, Paper-  
hanging, etc., etc., executed on the shortest notice,  
and on the most reasonable terms. [157]

**MCCOLGAN & JOHNSON.**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
Fort St., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Heck's. [157]

**J. H. THOMPSON.**  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
Queen Street, Honolulu.  
Has constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market  
prices, a full assortment of the best British Bar Iron, and  
the best Blacksmith Coal. [157]

**H. BOLLMANN.**  
Importer of and Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars,  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**C. W. GREY & Co.**  
HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS,  
At Lolo,—Manufacturers and Dealers  
in all kinds of Soap, Beef, Mutton, and Goat  
Tallow-Waxes. Office, 38 Fort Street, where orders will be received  
and promptly attended to. [157]

**H. VONN.**  
UPHOLSTERER,  
No. 5 Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home.  
Furniture and cushions always on hand, and all repairs  
promptly and respectfully attended to. Orders from the other islands  
promptly attended to. [157]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**RABE & SNELL.**  
House Carpenters, Contractors, Builders,  
Cabinet Makers, Turners, Etc., Etc.,  
Corner Queen and Fort St., Honolulu.  
[157]

**R. WHITMAN & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS  
In Saddles, Harness, and  
every description of Articles in our Line.  
Ladies of all kinds—Shoe, Saddle, Harness and Carriage-  
equipment on hand.  
[157] Special attention paid to Carriage TRIMMING and  
THINK WORK.  
Orders from the other islands solicited and promptly at-  
tended to.  
No. 83 King Street,  
Sign of the Horse, Honolulu.  
[157]

**W. L. GREEN.**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER,  
Office, in Fireproof Building, Queen Street,  
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**HYMAN BROTHERS.**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and  
every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Snow's  
Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [157]

**A. D. BOLSTER.**  
SHIP, SIGN, CARRIAGE & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,  
Kalamazoo Street, at the OLD ALLEY SIGN  
[157] Having secured the services of a Graduate Sign  
Painter and Gilder, all orders will be executed with  
promptness, at low rates and in as good style as can be done  
elsewhere. [157]

**JAMES L. LEWIS.**  
**COOPER AND GAUGER.**  
At the Old Stand, corner King and Bethel Streets.  
[157] A Large Stock of Oil Shocks and all kinds of  
Coopering Materials constantly on hand.  
Also, Shop on the Esplanade, near the Custom House.  
[157] We have by attention to business to merit a continuance  
of the patronage which we have heretofore enjoyed  
and for which we return our thanks. [157]

**F. H. HARRIS.**  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and  
Master in Chancery,  
Office in Bishop's Building, Kalamazoo Street. [157]

**AFONG & ACHUCK.**  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
General Merchandise,  
And China Goods, in the Fireproof Store on Nimitz Street,  
under the Public Hall. [157]

**BOLLES & Co.**  
Ship Chandlery and Commission Merchants.  
Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise, Queen Street,  
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. [157]

**M. S. GRINBAUM & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and  
every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Snow's  
Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**D. F. EBLEES.**  
**B. F. EHLERS & Co.**  
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE,  
Fireproof Store on Fort St., above the Public Hall. [157]

**C. S. BARTOW.**  
AUCTIONEER,  
Saleroom on Queen Street, one door from Kalamazoo  
Street. [157]

**VOLCANO HOUSE.**  
Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.  
This establishment is now open for the re-  
ception of visitors to the Volcano, who may  
rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good  
table, and prompt attention. Experience  
of guides for the crater always on hand.  
[157] Steam and Sulphur Baths. Horse and Carriage  
stables. Charges Reasonable! [157]

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**  
STEAM ENGINES, Sugar Mills,  
Rollers, Crushers, Iron, Brass and Castings.  
Machinery of Every Description,  
[157] Particular attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing.  
[157] 20th WORK executed on the shortest notice. [157]

**JOHN NEILL.**  
Machinist, Lock and Gun Smith,  
Sewing Machines, Repairing and in Sporting Goods.  
Agent for the Celebrated FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,  
41 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I. [157]

**M. T. DONNELL.**  
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,  
King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop. Will  
buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [157]

**M. BENFIELD.**  
Wagon and Carriage Builder,  
74 and 76 King Street, Honolulu. [157]

**CARRIAGES BUILT TO  
ORDER and warranted.**  
Also, particular at-  
tention to the repair of  
old carriages. [157]

**Repairing of Vehicles of Every Description**  
[157] Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing, Carriage, Sign and  
Ornamental Painting, Carriage Trimming, etc., will always be  
attended to in a manner to warrant satisfaction.  
[157] Orders from all parts of the islands promptly executed.  
[157]

**G. SEIGELKEN & Co.**  
**TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND  
SHEET IRON WORKERS.**  
Kalamazoo Street, between Merchant and Queen  
Streets. Have constantly on hand, Stove, Pipe, Galvanized  
Sheet Iron, Pipe, Plain and Hollow Rods, Sheet-iron, India  
Rubber, and all kinds of Sheet Metal. Also, a large stock of  
nails, with complete and pipe complete. Bath-Tubs,  
and also a large stock of Tinware of every de-  
scription. Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from  
the other islands will be carefully attended to.  
[157] Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands  
generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by  
strict attention, to continue to merit the same for the future.  
[157]

**D. H. HITCHCOCK.**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Hilo, Hawaii. [157]

**BARTLETT SALOON.**  
—BY—  
**WILLIAM HUGHES.**  
Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.  
THE CRICEST AND BEST OF ALES, WINES  
and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. [157]

**SALOON, Pilot and Medium Bread, in  
baker, half boxes and quarters. Also,  
A Full Assortment of Crackers,  
Per COMET—For Sale by  
BOLLES & Co.**

**Exchange, &c.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, from and after  
this date, will issue Bills of Exchange and Let-  
ters of Credit on  
SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK,  
LONDON, HAMBURG and BREMEN,  
in order to suit at lowest rates.  
[157] Best Commercial Paper discounted, and Monies ad-  
vanced on Mortgages on the most favorable terms.  
Cash advances made on consignments of Island  
produce at the rate of 3 per cent. interest per annum.  
H. HACKFELD & Co.  
Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1871.—157

**Hawaiian Mess Beef!**  
THE BEST ARTICLE in this market,  
for sale by  
BOLLES & Co.

**Russia Bolt Rope,**  
ASSORTED SIZES—For sale by  
BOLLES & Co.

**Assorted Pickles, Salt, Preston & Merrill,  
and Teat Powder. For sale by  
BOLLES & Co.**

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

**THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION.**  
HILO, H. I.  
Sugar and Molasses, for sale  
in quantities to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.  
[157]

**KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION**  
Sugar and Molasses, for sale  
in quantities to suit purchasers by  
AFONG & ACHUCK.  
[157]

**Pioneer Mill, Lahaina.**  
CAMPBELL & TURTON, Proprietors.  
Crop of Sugar of superior quality, now coming  
in and for sale in quantities to suit by  
H. HACKFELD & Co.  
[157]

**ONOMEA PLANTATION.**  
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871  
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES  
to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.  
[157]

**PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.**  
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871  
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES  
to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.  
[157]

**MAKEE PLANTATION.**  
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses  
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUAN-  
TITIES to suit purchasers by  
C. BREWER & Co., Agents.  
[157]

**WAILUKU PLANTATION.**  
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE  
in quantities to suit purchasers, by  
C. BREWER & Co., Agents.  
[157]

**FOREIGN NOTICES.**  
**FLINT, PEABODY & Co.**  
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND AGENTS OF  
Pacific Barrel and Keg Company.  
Are prepared to furnish KERO and BARREL SHOOKS in  
any quantity required, and respectfully solicit consignments  
of Sugar and Molasses.  
Refer to  
Messrs. Bishop & Co., Honolulu  
H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu  
Castle & Cooke, Honolulu  
Walker & Allen, Honolulu  
[157]

**OFFICE,**  
No. 408 California Street, San Francisco.  
[157]

**BOOKS & STATIONERY**  
The Basis of Our Business.  
FIRST.—To Manufacture all such Books and Sta-  
tionery as can be done here as well as elsewhere, and  
thereby directly benefit our customers and ourselves.  
SECOND.—To Buy and Sell Books and Station-  
ery as well as to make it the interest of dealers and con-  
sumers to come to us in preference to sending East.  
[157] We manufacture and import every description of Sta-  
tionery, carrying large stocks of Paper, Envelopes and Blank  
Books of our own manufacture, India, Japan, etc.  
[157] Over 1,500 varieties of Blank forms kept in Stock.  
A. L. BANCROFT & Co.,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
JOHN McCLELLAN, Portland.  
J. C. McRELL, S. F. Cal.  
[157]

**MCCRACKEN, MERRILL & Co.**  
FORWARDING AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Portland, Oregon.  
Having been engaged in our present business for upwards  
of twenty years, and being located in a Fireproof Brick Build-  
ing, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples,  
such as Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tea, etc., etc., to advantage.  
Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to  
which prompt attention will be paid, and upon which cash  
advances will be made when required.  
[157] Charles W. Brock—San Francisco  
J. F. Merrill & Co., Portland  
J. C. McReel, S. F. Cal.  
James Patrick & Co., Portland  
J. T. Coleman, Portland  
Stevens, Baker & Co., Portland  
Allen & Lewis, Portland  
Linda Tilton, Portland  
Leonard Green, Portland  
[157]

**H. W. SEVERANCE & Co.**  
General Shipping & Commission  
MERCHANTS.  
405 Front Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco  
[157]

**INSURANCE NOTICES.**  
**F. A. SCHAEFER.**  
AGENT OF BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,  
Agent of Vienna Board of Underwriters.  
Claims against Insurance Companies will be paid to the  
order of the above Board of Underwriters, will have to be sent  
to by the above agent to make them valid. [157]

**CALIFORNIA  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE  
above Company, have been authorized to insure risks  
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all  
ports of the world, and vice versa.  
[157] H. HACKFELD & Co.

**HAMBURG-BREMER  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE  
above Company, have been authorized to insure risks  
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all  
ports of the world, and vice versa.  
[157] F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.

**Insurance Notice.**  
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH FOR-  
eign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has re-  
ceived instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance  
between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now pre-  
pared to issue Policies at the Lowest Rates, with a special  
reduction on Freight per Steamer.  
[157] THEO. H. DAVIS.  
Agent, 3rd Floor, Mercantile Co. (Limited)

**CALIFORNIA  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE  
above Company, have been authorized to insure risks  
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all  
ports of the world, and vice versa.  
[157] H. HACKFELD & Co.

**A CARD.**  
[157] IT IS WITH PLEASURE that  
the undersigned bear testimony to the superior-  
ity of Mr. Macanley's Pianoforte Tuning,  
and as an artist in this line we have, in our ex-  
perience, seen him surpass either in Europe or the  
United States. We are therefore greatly indebted for  
the use and spirit with which he has persevered in  
regulating and tuning our Pianos during our stay in  
this city, and we therefore commend him to the pub-  
lic as possessing a superiority over all others of sim-  
ilar pretensions.  
[157] A. BISCACCANTI.  
[Signed] Manager Madame States' Opera Co.  
CAR. P. GIORELA.  
Musical Director.

**Cardage.**  
BOSTON LAID MORTAL—Assorted sizes, in  
bond or duty paid. For sale by  
BOLLES & Co.

Supreme Court, Jan. Term, 1872.  
IN BANCO.

**JOHN MCKEAGUE vs. J. R. HELEN.**  
ALLEN, C. J.  
This case comes up on appeal from the Police  
Justice of Honolulu.  
An action for money had and received was  
brought against the defendant, for money received  
by him from the plaintiff on account of pre-  
mium on application for a policy of insurance on  
the life of said plaintiff, to the "Mutual Life In-  
surance Company of New York," and the Police  
Justice ruled that if the agent exceeded his  
authority, as alleged by the plaintiff, in giving re-  
ceipt for the money paid by him, the remedy  
would be, action on the case, and not assumpsit  
for money had and received, and on this ground  
the nonsuit was entered.  
When one has received the money of another,  
and has not the right to retain it, the law implies  
that he will pay it over. *Indebitatus Assumpsit*,  
for money had and received by the defendant, to  
the use of the plaintiff, is the proper form of ac-  
tion for money so received. This is a general  
principle of law, and the statute does not conflict  
with it.  
In addition, the statute does not require rigid  
forms of pleading in the Courts not of record,  
for amendments can be made at any stage of the  
proceedings when the justice of the case requires it.  
We are of opinion, therefore, that the Police  
Magistrate erred in ordering a *Nonsuit*.  
The second ground of nonsuit was, that the action  
should have been brought against the "New York  
Mutual Life Insurance Company," and not against  
the present defendant, he being only an agent  
of said company. The Court are not satisfied  
from the case as presented, that the agent  
acted within the authority as given him by the  
company. If he exceeded it, he is of course li-  
able, unless it could be proved that his acts were  
recognized by the company, and without deceit  
or detriment to the plaintiff.  
In view of all the circumstances of the case,  
we deem it our duty to set aside the nonsuit and  
order the case back to the Police Magistrate for  
trial.  
ELISHA H. ALLEN, Chief Justice.  
I concur with the decision of the Chief Justice:  
ALFRED S. HARTWELL, Justice.  
I also concur:  
H. A. WIDEMANN, Justice.  
The International Society.  
[From the London Times, Oct. 27.]  
We place before the public elsewhere  
a trust-worthy account of the origin,  
principles, and present aims of the now  
notorious International Working Men's  
Association. The most prominent reflec-  
tion suggested to the reader will probably  
be one of perplexity at such an extra-  
ordinary medley of sense and folly,  
practical aims and visionary utopias,  
economical ends and the most extra-  
vagant political means. Looming through  
a mist of long words we seem to see the  
simple stirrings of a natural ambition to  
assert a more definite place in the great  
world of national and international action;  
but, like children grasping at a light,  
these new politicians stretch beyond it  
into darkness, and grope amid distant  
confusion for objects close at their feet.  
If the writers of some of these manifestoes  
could but be a little more moderate and  
accurate in their language, they would  
express opinions and aspirations which  
they have, at all events, a perfect right to  
entertain. At the bottom of all these  
mysterious attempts at the renovation of  
society lies the simple fact that the im-  
provement in the conditions of life which  
has been gradually spreading downwards  
for centuries has now in no slight degree  
reached the working class, that the de-  
velopments of science and the extension  
of trade have conferred on them a measure  
of wealth, of leisure, and of intelligence  
which at once qualifies and incites them  
to take a more prominent part in politics,  
and to assert their influence more directly  
in legislation and policy. We witness  
but a further step in the process by which,  
in this country at least, power has always  
followed in the track of wealth and  
knowledge, and by which class after class  
has asserted its special influence and in-  
terests in the government of the country.  
If Mr. Odger would not complete his  
proposition in such terribly hard words,  
nothing could be more reasonable than  
his invitation to the Working Men "to  
bring their reason and moral right to  
bear with becoming dignity" on the  
policy of Rulers and the legislation of  
Parliaments. Men who realize the im-  
possibility of paternal administration will  
rejoice at nothing so much as at the pro-  
spect of the great body of the people  
acquiring the capacity and the power to  
speak for themselves, to explain their  
own wants, and secure an adequate atten-  
tion to their interests. If any one is dis-  
turbed at this process abroad, we can re-  
assure him by our experience in this  
country. It is the way we have got on  
from the beginning, and we have wel-  
comed the recent extension of the suffrage  
to the working class as the natural de-  
velopment of our institutions. We listen,  
therefore, to all this declamation with a  
satisfied confidence that in the sober light  
of day, and corrected by the reflections  
of a multitude of minds, it will resolve  
itself into a recognition of our old-  
fashioned, just, and patient method of  
redressing grievances, and satisfying the  
reasonable claims of all classes.  
In fact, nothing is more surprising in  
this recital than that the Working Men  
who are dreaming these dreams should  
not see that they are themselves refuting  
their own denunciations, and convicting

their enormous scheme of the old folly of  
killing the goose that laid the golden  
eggs. "Through the want of professional  
education," they tell us, "man is no more  
than a mechanical agent, and free trade,  
without the solidarity of laborers, will en-  
gender industrial serfdom more implacable  
and more fatal to humanity than that  
which our fathers overthrew in the great  
days of our Revolution." Is it mechanical  
agents and uneducated serfs who are ad-  
dressing this kind of language to us? Is  
it a process of degradation or one of im-  
provement which has rendered it possible  
for men laboring with their hands to form  
an international organization, to compose  
elaborate manifestoes, to interpret for  
each other, and to plan, however errone-  
ously, large schemes of European policy? We  
invite these gentlemen to look back some  
fifty years, and to ask themselves where  
were the men, the machinery, the railroads,  
the books, and the newspapers which have  
rendered these efforts possible. By their own  
account it is but forty years since the very  
idea was conceivable, and to what do they  
owe its realization but to that capital, that  
division of labor, and that free trade which  
they denounce? If they will show us what  
other means have done the work, they will  
have something more to say for themselves;  
but when they assert, as the starting point  
of their inaugural address, that "the misery  
of the masses has not diminished" during  
the immense development of industry and  
commerce of recent years, they themselves  
are the standing proof to the contrary,  
and are the vindication of the social ar-  
rangements they denounce. Would it  
not be well to ask whether it be prudent  
to throw away agencies which have al-  
ready produced such extraordinary benefits  
for the sake of making a fresh start  
with utterly untried means? When we  
come to ask more definitely what is want-  
ed, we are once more astonished at the  
strange blindness which overlooks facili-  
ties ready to hand and snatches at some  
visionary future. It appears that the  
Congress of Geneva, which supplies the  
last starting point of the Association, was  
in great part occupied with such matters  
as the protection of female and juvenile  
labor. It is a most proper subject of dis-  
cussion, and good service might, no doubt,  
be done by those inquiries into the cir-  
cumstances of labor throughout Europe  
which the Association has in hand. But  
did it never occur to the members—at all  
events to the English Delegates—that in  
order to attain such humane ends it was  
not necessary to re-establish Poland or to  
confiscate the land? Do they live so en-  
tirely in a dream as not to be aware that  
by the simple and harmless methods al-  
ready prevailing in England, the State  
has been induced to interfere for such  
purposes, and that the greater part of the  
work has been done by some of those  
"monopolizers of the sources of life"  
whom they wish to eliminate from so-  
ciety? We do not, for our part, pretend  
to say what may be the most perfect form  
of society possible, but we are quite sure  
that when the most glaring grievances  
can be quietly redressed by existing  
means, it would be madness to risk a gen-  
eral overthrow for the chance of something  
better coming out of the scramble. Simi-  
larly, we are a little perplexed to under-  
stand what is meant by "the economical  
emancipation of the working classes." If  
it be not intended that each man is to be  
rendered self-sufficient, it is clear all must  
be more or less dependent on others, and  
whatever form the mode of employment  
assumes, there must be employers. But  
if it be meant that the working man is  
not to be at the mercy of capitalists in  
respect to the wages of his labor, we  
think it is not necessary to go so far as  
Poland to obtain such a result. At this  
moment, in this "plethoric" country, the  
attention of the Legislature will be largely  
engaged next session with a Bill for  
protecting miners and other workmen from  
the system of truck, and from other ex-  
cesses of power. If the ultimate and  
substantial aims of the Association were,  
or are, mainly political, this criticism falls  
to the ground. But we are repeatedly  
assured of the contrary. The Declaration  
of Principles asserts that the "economical  
emancipation of the working classes is  
the great end to which every political  
movement ought to be subordinate as a  
means." If so, it is apparent that the  
leaders of the movement are sacrificing a  
good bird in the hand for the chance of  
two in the bush.  
Unhappily, it is not every nation which  
possesses that safety-valve for these as-  
pirations which insures the steady progress  
of this country. It is instructive to notice  
that at a critical moment in the history of  
the Association, the English members are  
far more concerned to obtain the suffrage  
at home than to complete an international  
organization. But it is easy to under-  
stand that where there are no stable  
institutions in which classes may meet  
and find their level, a combination to  
procure even such simple ends as we have  
discussed may become a political danger.  
For this reason, among others, we regret  
the attempt to associate our English work-  
ing classes with men who have often  
neither the means nor the idea of working  
out their "emancipation" by those safe

and peaceful methods which are effectual  
among ourselves. The English leaders of  
this movement will weaken their power  
over their own class, besides damaging  
their influence with all classes, by making  
themselves the preachers of a Polish war,  
and proposing a universal Revolution.  
We make allowance for the enthusiasm  
which, at the outset of a political career,  
magnifies objects and exaggerates means.  
But there are a few elements in the cal-  
culation which escape the straining gaze  
of these visionaries. One would think,  
to read through this narrative, that the  
whole world was divided between a few  
capitalists and land-owners on one side,  
and the working classes on the other, and  
we are at a loss to discover what place  
will be left in the future millennium of  
labor for those professional and com-  
mercial classes, who count for something in  
the constitution of society. English life  
is founded on too solid a base to be over-  
thrown in the interest of any single class.  
But all classes are now anxious, beyond  
all other things, to do all that can be done  
by wise legislation for the very ends pro-  
posed by the International Association, so  
far as they are practical. If Mr. Odger  
and his friends would secure the benefits  
which are within their power in England,  
they would afford a guidance to their  
friends abroad which would do far more  
to help them out of their confusion than  
those "pet plans of clever thinkers" which  
they begin by distrusting, and end by  
adopting.  
National Decay.  
Some interesting statements respecting  
the population of Spain at various periods,  
ancient and modern, have recently been  
published, which trace its gradual decline  
from an extraordinary height to a point  
indicative of decay. Some accounts as-  
sert that before the Roman conquest Spain  
had nearly 80,000,000 of people, and that  
at the time of Julius Caesar the total was  
52,000,000, though others make it 40,000,000.  
A careful census, made in the time  
of Ferdinand and Isabella, showed a popu-  
lation of 20,000,000, but it had declined  
so rapidly by 1688 that it was then only  
12,000,000, and in 1700 it had fallen to  
8,000,000.  
There can be no difficulty in account-  
ing for this amazing decline, when we re-  
call the events of Spanish history—the  
long and terrible Roman wars, the inva-  
sions by the barbarians, the Moorish con-  
quest, the long war which finally led to  
the expulsion of the Moors, the horrors of  
the Inquisition, the wars of the subsequent  
centuries, the unprecendented drain caused  
by the conquest and civilization of America,  
and the prostration produced by enormous  
taxation and the loss of the colonies on  
which so much dependence had been  
placed. The facts seem to show that no  
matter how great a pitch of prosperity  
and population a country may attain, it  
may be reduced to the depths of adver-  
sity, and its population wasted away by a  
long course of war, rapine, persecution,  
foreign colonization, and misgovernment.  
It will be observed that if the estimate  
first given above of the Spanish popula-  
tion before the Roman conquest be cor-  
rect, it was about equal to that of the  
whole vast Russian Empire. Such a den-  
sity does not exist anywhere in Europe at  
the present day, but there can be no  
doubt that it did exist in Italy under the  
Roman Empire for a long time. This is  
by no means impossible. Spain has always  
been a fertile and productive country, and  
could easily support a very large popula-  
tion, and doubtless that constituted the  
chief attraction for successive conquerors.  
Under the Moorish Kings of Cordo-  
va, there were twelve hundred villages  
on the banks of the Guadalquivir, where  
now only about two hundred can be  
found. This ruin was indisputably pro-  
duced by the Inquisition, which, besides  
the deaths it caused that were numbered  
by thousands, led others to emigrate to  
distant countries. Spain was made a Ro-  
man Catholic region at a fearful cost,  
and the industries peculiar to the original  
Spanish population had perished long before,  
and the persecution carried on by the In-  
quisition crushed the civilization introduced  
by the Moors, so that Spain was left poor  
indeed.  
Of late years, the Peninsula has shown  
unmistakable symptoms of recuperation,  
having increased in population from 11,000,000  
in 1850 to 17,000,000 in 1870,  
mainly because the government has, under  
all vicissitudes, devoted itself to the cul-  
tivation of home industry. In former eras  
the taxation rendered necessary by wars  
of an extended character, weighed heavily  
upon all the productive forces of the king-  
dom, and the discouragement was general.  
A similar result ensued in Italy under some  
of the emperors, in consequence of the ex-  
treme pressure of taxation rendered nec-  
essary by constant war. But few coun-  
tries have ever suffered under such a com-  
plication of troubles, continued for so long  
a series of centuries, as Spain. Italy found  
no refuge from her afflictions in exile, and  
therefore her population survived, and the  
country has remained strong and prosper-  
ous.  
The one lesson that stands conspicuous  
above all others in this Spanish record is,  
that peace is the true secret of a nation's

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space Measured in Nonpareil Type.	1 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	7 m.	8 m.	9 m.	10 m.	11 m.	12 m.
1 Line—1 inch.	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
2 Lines—1 inch.	1.60	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
2 Lines—2 inches.	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00
2 Lines—2 inches.	3.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	22.00	26.00
4 Lines—4 inches.	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
Quarter of Column.	6.00	10.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	30.00	34.00	38.00	42.00	46.00	50.00	54.00
Third of Column.	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00
Half of Column.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00	54.00	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00
Full Column.	16.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	56.00	64.00	72.00	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00

\* Business Cards, when prepaid for one year, are allowed a discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements, when paid or charged quarterly.